

WORDEN MAKES FULL CONFESSION

The Train Wrecker Betrays His Companions in Guilt.

Wanted to Save His Neck.

GIVES NAMES IN FULL

Charges Harry Knox With the Instigation.

THE A. R. U. WAS INVOLVED

Worden Insists That He Was Innocent of Tearing Up the Tracks and That He Was Threatened With Death at the Time—The Principal Criminals Spirited Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—Salter D. Worden, convicted of wrecking a mail train bearing a guard of United States soldiers near Sacramento during the great railroad strike in 1894, and in whose behalf the supreme court of the United States declined to take favorable action on his plea for a new trial, has confessed his crime to Governor Budd with a view to receiving a commutation of the death sentence from the executive of the state.

Worden's confession covers 3700 words and gives the full details of the crime, telling that he with several others had been ordered by a committee of strikers to remove the rails near the Yolo bridge for the purpose of wrecking the train carrying the troops. He gives the names of his accomplices and makes known many details of the work of the strikers heretofore unknown to the general public.

Ex-President Cleveland interested himself in Worden's behalf out of sympathy for the mother of the condemned man, and Governor Budd determined to probe the matter to the bottom before deciding the case, with the result that Worden made the confession in the presence of the Governor, Warden Aull of the Fresno penitentiary and a stenographer.

The confession, which is a long, rambling document in Worden's own handwriting, his signature being witnessed by Warden Aull of the Folsom prison, who filed the document with Governor Budd today. Worden was induced to make the confession by the promises of his relatives, aided by the advice of the prison warden. The letter declares that the confession was voluntarily made, without hope of reward or mitigation of his sentence, but it is said that Worden had reason to believe the death penalty would not be imposed if his life were spared.

Worden throws the blame for the wrecking of the train-wrecking plot on Harry Knox, chairman of the grievance committee of the Sacramento lodge, American Railway Union, who, he says, gave him all his instructions and deceived him into accompanying the gang of wreckers to the Yolo bridge. He also charges complicity in the plot to Mullin and Compton, the other members of the committee, who with Knox managed the strike on the Sacramento division of the Southern Pacific.

Worden's story is that Knox instructed him, as a member of the A. R. U., to procure a team to convey eight men to Davisville, saying that Tom Kelly, a striker, would accompany him and knew all about it. At the same time Knox gave Worden an order on a Sacramento livery stable for the team.

Worden procured this conveyance and a youth drove them out of Sacramento. In the wagon, besides Worden and the driver, who was merely a livery stable employee, were Tom Kelly, James Dunn, Hatch, Appleman, Wheeler, Barrett and a brakeman whose name Worden cannot recall. He was not positive Barrett was in the party, but thinks he went with the others.

Worden declares that all were armed except himself. Hatch directed the driver to take a side road leading to the railroad track. Arriving at the track, all alighted, and Worden says his first suspicions were aroused. The confession goes on:

"What are you going to do?" I asked. "To take up the rails," they said. "I stopped still and said I would have nothing to do with it. All surrounded me and Appleman swore he would kill me then and there. They put their revolvers to my head and said the same and made me swear I would be silent. Appleman said I ought to be killed anyway. I begged for my life and I believe they would have killed me."

"Appleman guarded me with a rifle, while the others went on 400 yards to-

ward the trestle. Hatch, Dunn and Kelly went to work at the track with a big wrench and a handbar. Barrett and the brakeman were at work close to them. Wheeler went across the trestle. I could not see what he was doing. In a few minutes Kelly bellowed 'All right.' Then the men came back and we got in the wagon. I took no part in the wrecking, being held a prisoner by Appleman all the time.

"After we got to the main road we heard a loud noise and Barrett said 'There she goes.'"

"The package of dynamite which was found in the wagon I never saw. On returning to Sacramento I left the wagon and walked directly to the A. R. U. headquarters. I went to sleep there and was awakened by Knox when he came in with others, among them I think was Treasurer Barker. Knox asked me if I had gone with the team, and I accused him of using me. I accused Knox, Mullin and Compton of knowing what was going to be done, and they did not deny it, but said I must have known as well. Knox said there was nothing to connect me with the work done on the track but the boy driver, but that was back.

"After my arrest for the murder of Engineer Clark in that wreck Harry Knox, who was in the same cell, told me that Kelly and Dunn had been furnished money to go away by the committee, which had also said for a horse and saddle on which Appleman escaped. Hatch, Compton, Mullin and Knox got out of it, and I never heard what became of Wheeler, Barrett or the brakeman."

"No trouble arose until the close of the examination, when Hatch accused me of preventing him from getting bail and beat me, and both Hatch and Appleman made my life almost a hell. They claimed I was talking and making confessions until General Hart sent me word that he could not act for me. I was in bad shape and my knowledge of the tragedy made it worse and it looked to me as if I was to be the victim, which subsequent events proved correct. Of all the admissions and confessions I am credited with making I do not remember."

"My trial came on and witnesses were promised my attorney by Knox, but failed to come. Attorney Strong did the best he could for me, but receiving no assistance from those interested I was convicted, and, no doubt, my actions, talk and statements helped greatly."

"May God forgive me for thinking they wanted me out of the way. I had been the tool and weak fool, and thus my actions, talk and knowledge of matters all through made me, as I can see now, a source of danger to all others. My attorney will state that I wished to go upon the stand and testify to all the facts I have written here and acknowledge my part in the matter and he would not allow me to do so. Of course, I did not, but it would have been and is the truth."

"It seems impossible to believe that what I have written is true, that a sane man would make an order and get a team where he was known, and start to go anywhere without knowing all about it, but as I stand before my Maker and expect to die and be judged by him, it is the truth. I did it in implicit trust in Harry Knox and all he said to me."

"I made no questions, and, again, if I had known it, it must seem impossible that I would have taken a driver and insisted on his going when the others objected. I was, in this statement, making this evidence against myself true, with the exception of knowing about the tools or dynamite, which if I did know all I would state as fully as the rest."

"May God forgive those with whom I associated as freely as I do, and as I hope to be forgiven by my Heavenly Father when I appear before Him for all my part or complicity in this terrible crime. I cannot feel in my heart that I am the cause of our the means of the death of Engineer Clark."

"May all forgive me for my complicity in this, and I can now go before my Maker with a clear conscience of having done my whole duty to society and made all the reparation in my power to those by making the true facts known, and all who were in any manner connected, and without malice to any, made my peace with God."

"In conclusion, Governor, I feel that I have done my full duty to society in making this statement, let the consequences be what they may to myself or anyone else. I have told the full truth, and I feel in my heart that the blood of Sam Clark is not on my head. I have led a wild, reckless and perhaps a foolish life, but with death staring me in the face, and as I have hopes of a hereafter, my conscience is quitless of the crime of murder. In the name of my family, who have always borne a high and honorable reputation wherever known, I plead with you to save me from an ignominious death and my family from everlasting disgrace. Respectfully,

SALTER D. WORDEN.
Signed and acknowledged to be true in the presence of CHARLES AULL, R. J. MURPHY.

Editor Vanderburg of the Selma Irrigator was in Fresno yesterday.

Mechanics Elect Officers.

PASADENA, February 8.—The annual meeting of the state order of United American Mechanics was held here today, annual reports of officers were read and the election of officers resulted as follows: State councilor, J. S. Van Buskirk, Los Angeles; state vice councilor, L. K. Canfield, Pasadena; state secretary, Isaac Smith, Los Angeles; state treasurer, W. H. Wilson, Pasadena; inductor, J. H. Leman, San Pedro; state examiner, George N. Lockwood, Los Angeles; state inside protector, John A. West, Los Angeles; state outside protector, C. M. Fairbanks, Los Angeles; representative national council, three years, C. M. Fairbanks, Los Angeles.

The Burned Tunnel Repaired.
LOS ANGELES, February 8.—Santa Fe railroad officials here have received word that the burned tunnel near Williams, Arizona, has been sufficiently cleared to allow of the passage of trains through it tomorrow.

PRICE OF WINE

Strong Effort to Prevent a Further Cut.

A Public Meeting to Be Held at St. Helena on Saturday.

ST. HELENA, February 8.—The Wine-makers' Corporation, controlling 15,000,000 gallons of wine, is making a strong effort to prevent a further cut in the price of wine, predicting that such cut will ruin the wine industry of the state.

A strong effort is now being made to control the disposition of the wine held outside the corporation. This done the producers would usually have command of the situation and restore prices to the former profitable figure. To this end public meetings will be held.

On Saturday a public meeting will be held at St. Helena to be addressed by Charles A. Wetmore of Stockton and J. F. Miller of Sonoma county.

SAN JOSE BUG.

German Scientists Afraid of It.

Pronounced to Be "a Very Dangerous Insect"—American Fruit Stopped.

BERLIN, February 8.—An official newspaper today denies the identity of the German Blaudius with the San Jose scale on the authority of the president of the Zoological College at Giesenheim.

Thus far the bunnish resolution regarding American fruit has been fairly applied. There has been only a single case of complaint. Eighty-one boxes of American fruit stopped at Hamburg are alleged to be infected by the San Jose bug.

In the Reichstag today, before the budget committee, Count Posadowski, Minister of the Interior, said the San Jose insect, according to entomologists, was a very dangerous insect. The federal government, he added, had been obliged to act promptly but considerably, and expert investigations were proceeding, which the final decision of the government would be based.

Regarding the United States treatment of German sugar he said negotiations were progressing, the result of which must be awaited.

Baron von Thielmann, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, admitted that the complaint of unfair customs treatment of German sugar was justified, and he thought that the revival of the American beet sugar industry was especially injurious to the German export trade.

CHANGE OF BASE.

Ex-Governor Boies Modifies His Free Coinage Views.

FARMFIELD, Feb., 8.—Ex-Governor Horace Boies made an address on the financial question here tonight. It was his first utterance on the subject since the publication of the widely quoted letters in which he denied the sacred and irrevocable nature of party platforms and insisted that the battle for free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 having, long fought under the most favorable conditions and the demand defeated at the polls, the Democratic party should abandon the singular plank of 1896 and endeavor to rally on new ground.

His speech tonight embraced a plea for stable government currency upon which he thinks all gentlemen should be able to agree.

BARRIOS DEAD.

The President of Guatemala Assassinated.

He Was a Man of Liberal Ideas, and Well Known in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—The news of the assassination of President Jose Maria Reina Barrios of Guatemala created considerable excitement in this city today, as both the murdered President and his wife were well known here, and also because a number of San Francisco merchants have extensive interests in that republic.

EPISODES OF ZOLA'S TRIAL

Disorderly Scenes in Court.

Zola Mobbed and Nearly Lynched.

A Witness Goes Into Hysterics. Court Proceedings Rendered Inaudible by Shouts.

PARIS, February 8.—When the court opened for the Zola trial today there was a terrific struggle in order, people fighting their way with blows and kicks toward the courtroom.

The entrance of M. Zola was the signal for an outburst, during which the few cries of "Vive Zola" were drowned by "a las Zola." When the judge entered the scene was so tumultuous that he directed the municipal guards to force the crowds from the doors and to remove such people from the overcrowded hall.

The court declared that the witnesses alleged to be ill should be visited by a doctor, and it found able to appear they should be resuscitated.

Madame Dreyfus was the first witness. She was dressed in black and was much distressed. M. Laborie asked her whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Major Pavy de Clam in 1894 of her husband's arrest. The judge declined to put the question.

M. Zola here arose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as the assassin or thief. They have always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the street and a base press drags me in the mud. You can see, gentlemen, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

"But do you not know the law?" the judge asked.

"No, I don't know, and don't want to know," was Zola's reply.

This scene caused great excitement among the spectators.

M. Laborie demanded that the question be put. The judge answered: "I will enter your protest if you desire, but will not put the questions which are foreign to the indictment in order to secure a revision of the Dreyfus case which has already been determined."

M. Laborie exclaimed "In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way—(cries of "no, no, quite right!"). I have the honor to ask what means we should employ."

"The honor to concern me," answered the judge, whereas there was laughter.

M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions, leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was suspended in order that the questions be drawn up.

During the interval the noise in the court was deafening. Every one discussed the case at the top of his or her voice, with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted.

In the meanwhile M. Dreyfus related to the witness room, where she was seized with a violent fit of hysterics. The crowd running in and out, yelling "Dreyfus is innocent," and "Vive Zola," etc., led by a number of young hooligans in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizer, until a detachment of republican guards cleared the court yard. There was a loud clapping and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola" and "Death to Zola."

The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd. The police, however, were great, and, notwithstanding their orders, yelling "Dreyfus is innocent," and "Vive Zola," etc., led by a number of young hooligans in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizer, until a detachment of republican guards cleared the court yard. There was a loud clapping and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola" and "Death to Zola."

His friends rallied around him and eventually the gates were reopened and the police, having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street where the majority of the mob was confined in the court yard, shrieking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were especially violent.

A man who cheered for Zola was seized upon by a mob who hustled him to the St. Michael bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were informed in the nick of time and saved him.

The crowd remained in the court yard and greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cries of "Vive L'Arme" and "Vive la France." They were eventually dispersed.

To Protect Alaska Trade.
WASHINGTON, February 10.—Senator Frye today secured the passage by the senate of a bill amending the navigation laws in important particulars, affecting the coasting trade of this country. The bill is of general application, but it is intended especially to prevent Canadian vessels from securing an undue share of the business between Alaska and other ports. It will prevent Canadians from gaining part of our coasting trade.

The National Exchequer.
WASHINGTON, February 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance \$218,787,258; gold reserve, \$105,339,712.

DE LOME'S ACT OF POLLY

Unfits Him for an Ambassador.

His Insult is Promptly Resented.

Spain Asked to Recall Her Blundering Representative—His Resignation Tendered.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The publication in the morning newspapers of what is supposed to be an autograph letter written by Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister, to his friend Canalejas, criticizing the President with the utmost freedom, caused a sensation in official Washington, and soon will be followed by Minister De Lome's departure from the United States.

At the outset there was a disposition to question the authenticity of the letter, but as bit by bit the circumstantial evidence accumulated, until it was finally announced officially that the minister declined to deny the authenticity of the letter, all doubt was dispelled and the only question that remained was as to the line of action to be pursued by our government toward the offending minister.

The writing of this letter is unquestionably an offense against the amenities of diplomatic relations and such offenses have almost invariably been regarded in the United States, as in other countries, as sufficient ground for the termination of the official status of the letter writer.

As soon as the letter appeared in the press the world deplored the offense. It began an effort to settle its authenticity and when it had learned all that could be developed on this point and had been told that the minister himself refused to deny writing it the consideration of this most step began. Assistant Secretary Day was in consultation with the President on the subject at least four times during the official day, and then spent much time in framing his message to United States Minister Woodford at Madrid.

The official statement of the sending of this message was accompanied by a declaration to indicate its contents at this time, the department merely giving to the press the following statement:

"Minister de Lome, in a very disrespectful letter, has communicated with General Woodford on the subject. Until that communication reaches the Spanish government we are unable to give the contents of the message to General Woodford."

While the department refused to add to this message announcement that it can be stated without question that Mr. Woodford was directed to lay the letter before the Spanish government, together with the statement that in view of the Minister's refusal to deny the authorship of the letter the Spanish government was allowed the privilege of furnishing to the press the contents of the message to General Woodford.

This amounts to an invitation to recall the minister, pronouncing that he himself has not already taken steps to vacate his position. No doubt is entertained as to the propriety of this suggestion, but in case there should be undue delay in acting the state department would feel called upon to move directly in the matter, and was done with Sir Julian Pauncefote, who wrote the celebrated Marichon letter.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—There were few senators who had read the De Lome letter, but there were comparatively few of them willing to express an opinion upon it.

"It is a very serious matter," said Senator Grain of the committee on foreign relations. "Mr. De Lome ought to be given a couple of months to make his resignation."

"If it is true," said Senator Foraker, also a member of the foreign relations committee, "Mr. De Lome ought to be given a couple of months to make his resignation."

Senator Hawley: "It is a matter for the state department to deal with, and goes not for the present in the domain of congress. I have no doubt that it will be properly handled by the department."

Senator Stewart: "The sentiment expressed is in line with Spain's policy and disposition. We do everything to conciliate the Spaniards; they reciprocate by despising us."

The peculiarly offensive portion of the De Lome letter, which is referred to in the message of President McKinley to congress:

"The message has undesired the elements, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad. Besides the natural and inevitable consequences which he repeats all the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is; weak and cowering to the table, and on the way to the table, and to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

An Oil Land Swindle.
DENVER, February 10.—An application for a receiver for the Rocky Mountain Oil Company was made in the district court this morning through a complaint filed by the Central National Bank of Cleveland. The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000 and has, according to the complaint, bonds outstanding to the amount of \$800,000. The bank's claim is \$13,000. The property of the company consists of all lands in this state, pipelines and franchises. These, the complaint says, are not worth more than \$100,000.

Australians For the Klondyke.
SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Among the passengers on the steamship Mariposa, which arrived today from Australia, were fifty stalwart miners who are on their way to the Alaskan gold fields. Some of them stated that at least 5000 people would leave Australia for the gold fields during the next few months.

LUETGERT CONVICTED

The Wife Murderer Laughs.

Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

His Lawyers Move for a New Trial—He Admits Surprise at the Verdict.

CHICAGO, February 9.—Adolph L. Luetgert was tonight convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of his natural life.

Luetgert received the verdict with a laugh.

It was 10.50 o'clock when word was sent to the courtroom by the jury that they had agreed upon a verdict and were waiting to bring it into court.

Judge Gary, whose home is within a few blocks of the criminal court building, informed the jury as it passed out that he would await their pleasure, and at any time during the night that they had agreed upon a verdict he would return to the courtroom to receive it.

Quickly as possible, after the jury had sent word of an agreement, Judge Gary hastened to the courtroom.

As soon as the verdict was announced Luetgert's counsel moved for a new trial.

Luetgert was led back to the jail in apparently good spirits, comforted by the assurances of his lawyers that he will get a new trial.

At first Luetgert refused to say anything, his one response being "I won't talk about it."

At length he yielded to inquiries enough to say that the verdict was a surprise to him.

"I don't see how the evidence justified such a verdict, but something is sure, the supreme court will give a new trial and I shall be acquitted."

GETTING TO WORK

Bids Opened For San Pedro Harbor Contract.

Seventeen Contractors of National Fame Have Given Figures—An Important Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—At noon today the bids for contracts for the improvement of San Pedro harbor were opened at the office of Mayor Davis of the United States engineer corps in the Flood building.

The room was crowded with contractors, who, notebooks and pencils in hand, anxiously recorded the figures read out by Major Davis and carefully recorded by his assistants. In all seventeen bids were presented, there being represented some of the largest and most prominent contracting firms in the harbor.

The work to be done, as called for in the specifications, is the building of a jetty or breakwater. The contractors were allowed the privilege of furnishing their own material, and of bidding on rock to be taken from the San Clemente quarry, a government reservation.

Most of the bids included both propositions, it being noticeable that in each instance there was quite a marked reduction where the rock was to be taken from the San Clemente quarry. One or two of the contractors bid only on the San Clemente quarry, others preferring to furnish their own material.

It is generally supposed in this instance that, following the usual custom, the contract will be let to the lowest bidder. However, the actual awarding of the contract will depend upon the sufficiency of the bond offered and the successful bidder. Major Davis will recommend that the firm whose bid is found to be the lowest be awarded the contract. He will determine the point, but the rest will depend upon the decision of the secretary of war.

Gauging Whisky in Bond.
WASHINGTON, February 10.—The subcommittee on internal revenue of the committee on ways and means gave a hearing today to George W. Harris, representing the Kentucky distillers; J. E. McKinnara of W. W. Johnson & Company, Cincinnati; J. H. Holmes of Cleveland; J. E. Pontreiff of Pittsburgh; and S. J. Laubach of Baltimore, who appeared to advocate the passage of the bill which will extend the period in which whisky in bond can be re-gauged from four to eight years. The contention of the delegation and the principal spokesman, Mr. Harris, was that both the government and the distiller will be benefited by this extension. Mr. Harris asserted that the government had lost \$100,000,000 in revenue in the last four years from the Kentucky distillers alone, owing to the reduction of production.

WINDY TALK

Filibusters Have a Field Day.

Partisanship Reaches a High Pitch.

The Senate Resents a Needless Attack on Speaker Reed's Action.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—During the entire session of the senate today the filibuster act was under consideration. The reading of the bill was completed and all the committee amendments were adopted. Subsequently several amendments of a minor character were attached to the measure. Mr. Allen of Nebraska delivered the proceedings a few minutes before adjournment by making an attack upon Speaker Reed for presenting the enactment, as the Nebraska Senator declared, of meritorious legislation sent to the house of representatives by the senate.

He denounced the speaker's action in this regard as a "diatribe" to congress and the American people.

When a point of order was made against him for the use of improper language concerning the other branch of congress, Mr. Allen said that he was stating only the truth and that he was responsible for his statements at any time for his statements. It was expected to conclude the consideration of the pending bill today, but when an appeal was taken from the ruling of the Vice President Mr. Allen, that an amendment offered by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, was not in order, the point of order was made by Mr. Allen that a quorum was not present. A roll call disclosing the absence of a quorum, the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In the house today Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, got time from Mr. Perkins, Republican of Iowa, during the consideration of a bill to issue a duplicate check issued by Charles E. McChesney, an Indian agent, favor of C. J. Holman and brother for \$2500 in exchange for minutes of a meeting of the Democratic club. Some question was raised to the right of Mr. Bailey to yield time and considerable friction developed.

Mr. Thurston, Republican of Missouri, intimated in an undertone that Mr. Bailey had secured time under false pretenses.

Of course the gentleman does not mean that," said Mr. Bailey, "but if he does I denounce it as an infamous lie."

The situation immediately became strained, and when Mr. Bailey launched his remarks, which proved to be a criticism of Mr. Thurston's remarks, the Democratic club, Thomas E. Bayard's recent utterances on the matter, the objection was made that his remarks were irrelevant. Party feeling became strained by the incident and the Democrats retaliated by contesting the passage of the bill. The point of order was ordered, but another roll call was forced on an insignificant incident.

On this vote most of the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Bailey, declined to vote, but the speaker noted enough members present to sustain the quorum and the amendment was adopted. On the next vote on the engrossing and third reading of the bill, the speaker could only count 140 present and a call of the roll was ordered.

A quorum appeared and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bailey then formally demanded the reading of the engrossed bill. As this, of course, need not be done, the bill was laid aside.

The speaker then began a call for the committee for the presentation of bills. This was the first time this order of business has been entered upon at this session. The first bill presented by Mr. Bailey again got the floor and again yielded to Mr. Handy. He had only uttered a few sentences, stating that he intended to reply to Mr. Bayard, when Mr. Dalsell called him to order.

Mr. Bailey protested vehemently that there was no way of determining whether Mr. Handy was in order or not. Dalsell replied that the statement was a mere evasion.

Mr. Wilson, Democrat of Mississippi, and several others were drawn into the controversy.

Suddenly the speaker straightened up in his chair, and addressing Mr. Bailey, said: "That the gentleman from Delaware is out of order can be certainly disputed by gentlemen who are looking each other in the face." Continuing, the speaker said that while it has been the custom to allow the widest latitude in the debate in the committee of the whole, this had not been the practice in the house. There the debate was confined to the subject under consideration and he thought members on both sides must admit that it would not be suitable to fasten upon them a system by which all manner of questions could be discussed at any time.

It was wise, he said, to conform to the principles that governed every parliamentary body.

Mr. Bailey, in reply, maintained that custom was binding as the rule and he contended that it had always been the practice to give gentlemen latitude. He had never known, he said, a case where a gentleman had been called to order for using language that was not pertinent to the subject.

How Barrios Was Killed.
WASHINGTON, February 10.—The following was received from Minister Hunter at Guatemala City, dated yesterday: "President Barrios was shot and instantly killed last night at 8 o'clock while walking with two military officers near the palace. The assassin is attempting to escape. He was killed by the President's staff, Manuel F. Cabreria, his temporarily confidential secretary, was peacefully installed. All is quiet."

J. J. Miller, postmaster at Miller, was a visitor in Fresno yesterday.

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where a gentleman was called to order because he was attacking someone or other including in personalities. He called attention that last week two hours during the consideration of a pension bill in the house, a debate on Pacific railroads had gone on. "Yet today," he said, "the rule was in order on this side. When a gentleman on the other side resorted to an attack on him and all those associated with him, he listened. I appeal to the gentlemen on the other side to select a day for the practice they contend for each day."

This speaker said he had no desire to enforce the rules rigorously except when they were invoked. If the rules had not been enforced on other occasions, it was the misfortune of those other occasions. There was no longer any pretense that Mr. Bailey intended to discuss the pending bill.

Mr. Richardson, Democrat of Tennessee, who, with his fellow Democrats, desired to have a session tomorrow for the consideration of private bills, contested this motion with a plain motion to adjourn. The speaker ruled that Mr. Dingley's motion took precedence. The motion was carried, 128 to 116.

Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday next week, with provision for a vote at 4 o'clock on the following Monday. There was no objection and the order being ordered at 4

FEE'S HEARING.

His Preliminary Begun Yesterday.

Only Two Witnesses Examined Thus Far.

The Evidence Adduced Was in Favor of the Madera Lawyer.

The preliminary examination of Francis A. Fee, the Madera attorney who was arrested Thursday night on a charge of forgery, was begun yesterday before Judge Cole, the committing magistrate of that town. The examination was in progress all day, and when court adjourned today only two witnesses had testified.

As explained in yesterday morning's Republican, the charge of forgery grew out of a business transaction in which Fee acted as attorney for the Commercial bank, and the alleged offense consisted of the claimed changing of a legal document after it had been signed, which is forgery under the law. Fee drew up a bill of sale whereby Watkins & Prosser, the lumbermen, assigned all their property to the bank, in consideration of the institution's assuming the liabilities. The claim of Rosenthal & Kutter was the one over which the difficulty arose. It was in the first bill of sale, but the first page was removed and another substituted in which the item was omitted.

The question of the alleged forgery hinges entirely upon whether the bill of sale was changed before or after it was signed. Fee claimed that it was changed before it was signed, and that he was prepared for the inspection of E. H. Cox, cashier of the Commercial bank, and was not intended to be signed. He claimed that owing to a mistake of his typewriter the claim of Rosenthal & Kutter was included in the bill of sale, when, as a matter of fact, he had instructed him from Cox to omit it, as the bank and the firm had another agreement.

The two witnesses called today were Miss Finney, Fee's stenographer, and E. H. Cox of the bank. Although they were called for the prosecution their testimony went to support the defendant's contention.

Mr. Cox testified as to the agreement made between the bank and Watkins & Prosser, as explained in the foregoing. He also told of a prior agreement which the bank held with Rosenthal & Kutter. The lumber firm was indebted to the bank in the sum of \$2000 and owed Rosenthal & Kutter about \$2000, counting the secured interest.

In order to prevent attachments and to protect themselves, Mr. Cox stated, the bank and Rosenthal & Kutter had an agreement to the effect that when the bank paid off the other debt, the receipts from the sale of the assigned lumber and other property that then it would pro rate the claim of Rosenthal & Kutter with its own.

With that engagement in mind, Mr. Cox told Attorney Fee to call the name of the firm from the bill of sale. He gave the attorney the claim of all the creditors, however, including that of Rosenthal & Kutter.

The witness stated that Fee returned with the bill of sale, which contained the claim of Rosenthal & Kutter. The witness called his attention to that, asking him why he put it in the document when he had expressed instructions to omit it. Fee, Mr. Cox testified, explained that it was a mistake of his typewriter's, and he would take the paper back to his office and have the first page rewritten.

The bill of sale consisted of two pages, the first page without the usual back that is attached to legal documents, which fact, the attorney claimed, shows that it was intended merely to be a receipt for the lumber and other property and not a bill of sale.

Miss Finney testified to having made the first copy, inadvertently putting in the claim of Rosenthal & Kutter. She further testified that she was the first to sign it, and she was the first to sign it.

The examination will be resumed this morning and it is expected that it will consume the whole day.

BIG SANDY DOINGS.

A Septuagenarian's Birthday Celebrated—Placer Mining.

Randolph Otto returned some days since from Altaville.

Perry Karr and W. O. Root made a flying trip to Sanger last Tuesday.

Delbert Kuhn has gone to Gardfield to his brothers, having suffered from an abscess in his ankle.

A man named Barrett, formerly from Oregon, with his family is living in William Haskett's house.

William Haskett recently returned from Fresno to his ranch.

Daniel Katts of Fresno was in our valley Wednesday.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Moore, who were visiting Mrs. Forster, started last Sunday for New Mexico.

Some of our people have gone place mining. We wish them success.

Rev. Williams preached at the school-house on Sunday evening.

J. D. Hobbs was here from Madera county on Friday.

A birthday dinner was given at Theodore Root's to Thomas House on his 75th birthday. The guests were: W. L. Beatty and wife of Sanger, Mrs. Emily May, Joseph Martin and wife and children of Altaville, A. W. Root, wife and son, George Otto and wife, Mr. Hamilton and wife, Mrs. Charles Noble and children, Theodore Root, wife and children; Misses Lily and Ella Beatty and Ella House; Messrs. Perry Karr, W. O. Root, Aza Root, A. W. Frederick, Messrs. Barn Otto, Rudolph Otto and Randolph Otto.

Nine grandchildren of Mr. House's were present. The occasion was soon over, and the guests were soon on their way home, but the day will long be remembered.

Big Sandy, February 2, 1898.

Plugged the Bulky.

From the Los Angeles Times.

The Fresno Republican hits the bulleye in saying: "The disconcerted calamity consequences have been that they have not been able to hear anything about the advance in wages to 200,000 coal miners. There are none so deaf as those who will not hear."

It's not expensive.

It's the quality that's high in Tyn Garden Drive, Tolanman Maple Yarn, Pelican Louisiana Moccasins. For sale by first-class grocers in cans only. Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory. Don't accept an imitation. See that the manufacturer's name is lithographed on every can.

The Pacific Coast Biscuit Co.

KINGSBURG ITEMS.

The Farmers' Institute a Great Success.

Miss Lucille Morgan left today for Fresno, where she will visit friends, after which she will go to San Francisco for a visit with friends at that place. She has been postmaster here during the past four years and her term of office now being over she intends taking a much needed vacation.

Mrs. Lora Steffen returned a few days ago from San Francisco, where she had been visiting friends and taking in the Golden Jubilee.

The football game was not defeated in the game with the Selma team at Selma last Sunday. Our boys play well, but they cannot stand the hard play the Selma boys make.

The trial of the case of the Selma team was held in the afternoon at the Selma court house. The Selma team was found guilty of the charge of assault and battery on the Kingsburg team. The Selma team was fined \$100 and costs.

S. H. Loomis received his appointment as postmaster of this place a few days ago. Mr. Loomis is a man of business, and is a native of this place. He has been postmaster here for several years.

E. Poulson and family have moved from the Shilling ranch to their new home recently purchased on the west side of town.

J. A. Johnson, who has been very ill for some time past with rheumatism and a complication of diseases, is still very low and his friends are anxious as to his life.

The Fresno County Farmers' Institute met in Kingsburg on Thursday, February 2d. There was no session in the forenoon, but in the afternoon an interesting and highly beneficial meeting was held. Mr. Hutchinson of Fresno and Professor Fowler and J. W. Davis of the State University spoke on the various subjects of interest to the farmers.

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Kingsburg, February 4, 1898.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Valley Road Graded to Bakersfield.

Track Laying Delayed by Lack of Ties—Experimental Roadbed.

From Saturday's Daily.

The Valley road graders have completed their work in Bakersfield. The roadbed is ready for the track layers, but some delay has resulted because of the lack of ties. Track laying has been completed to within sixteen miles of Bakersfield.

Ties to complete the road to the county seat of Kern have been ordered. The ties are being cut in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The ties are being cut in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada.

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SECURED "PRINCE".

O. D. Garrison Recovered His Klondike Dog.

Barber Paul Lost the Suit Yesterday in Justice St. John's Court.

From Saturday's Daily.

Yesterday afternoon Justice St. John's court was the scene of a bitterly contested case for the possession of a dog, the ownership of which was claimed by both O. D. Garrison and William Paul. Garrison is the captain of a party of prospective Klondikers who own several dog teams, and Paul is a Mariposa street barber. Paul had a dog owned by him, and was claiming it as his own.

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HEAVILY FINED.

Barton Vineyard in Trouble.

Assessed \$15,240 for Alleged "Irregularities."

False Entries Were Made in the Books—Gauger Lamkin Dismissed.

From Saturday's Daily.

The fact has just become known that the Barton estate vineyard, of which Colonel Traveler has been manager, has been very heavily assessed by the United States government for what are termed irregularities at the distillery. The assessment imposed is the very large sum of \$15,240.

Notification of the government's action was received here about a week ago, and the matter was kept secret for a time. Along with the fact of the heavy penalty imposed came the dismissal of United States gauger Ganger Lamkin, who was stationed at the Barton estate vineyard, and who figured in the irregularities discovered there. He was suspended until the matter was first found out, his suspension being until the Revenue Commissioner at Washington could arrive at a decision in the case.

The discovery was made last November, when Internal Revenue Agent B. M. Thomas and another official in the revenue service named Myers visited the Barton estate vineyard and inspected the distillery. It is said that the officers had received information that the government regulations were being disregarded at the place, and acting upon that information they came here to make a quiet investigation. The report as they received it was that the gauger was "standing in."

The discovery made by the revenue officers was comparatively a little matter, but in their report to the Commissioner at Washington they must have given it much importance, judging from the heavy penalty imposed.

The fact as they found it was that the still at the place had not been surveyed properly, and it was reported that the still was not in operation. In order to make it appear that the amount distilled was within the limit, false entries were made in the books kept by the gauger. On days when the still was not run, entries were made in the books showing that it was in operation, and the production in excess of the amount allowable was registered in those entries.

Officers Thomas and Myers were accompanied on their visit of investigation by Deputy At. Griffin, collector of internal revenue in this city. It is stated that they first questioned Lamkin about the entries on the books and also in reference to the days on which the still was in operation, and after being interrogated sharply on that subject he admitted that his books did not show a true record of each day's output.

Upon his admission and other facts which the officers ascertained they made their report.

A gentleman connected with the service stated to a Republican reporter yesterday that he considered the fine very excessive. The entries were not for the purpose of defrauding the government on the amount of brandy made, but were to make the still balance, so to speak.

The Barton estate vineyard will file a protest against paying the heavy penalty, and it is believed that when the case is presented to the proper authorities the entries will be greatly reduced or remitted altogether.

Revenue Broker Youngberg of San Francisco, who was formerly a deputy internal revenue collector, was in town yesterday, having come here to represent the vineyard in the matter. He

asked for County Aid.

Three applications for county aid were filed yesterday with Clerk J. H. Johnson of the Board of Supervisors, to be considered at the meeting of the board next week. They were from Felipe Verna, aged 40 years of Fresno; Mrs. A. A. Noon, aged 30, of No. 881 South G street and Charles Blackwelder, aged 60 of this city. Mrs. Noon has three children.

High School Senate.

The high school senate held its regular meeting last evening. Roll call was answered by quotations from Milton. The question, "Resolved, That military training be required of all secondary schools in the United States," was debated. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 5. At the next meeting the senate will consider the question of abolishing the pension law.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.

Two Boys Tie a Can to a Stray Horse's Tail.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals yesterday caused a warrant to be issued in Justice St. John's court for the arrest of Frank Harrison and Albert Swanson, sons of vineyarders living on North avenue. The complaining witness was Mrs. M. A. Allister, who stated that Harrison and Swanson tied a tin can to the tail of a stray horse and the animal ran until he injured himself.

The complaining witness is the wife of Dr. McAllister.

New Residences.

Otto Nestel is having a neat residence built at 1715 K street. It will be a seven-room cottage, with all modern conveniences.

A ten-room, two-story residence is being built at 1550 L street for A. Herring. Contractor Kohnen is superintending the work on both of the above residences.

A Corner's Case at Huron.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Coroner G. L. Long left for Huron last night in response to a telegram notifying him in regard to the death of a man near that place. The name of the man or the manner of his death was not given, but it is believed that his death was accidental.

An Unfortunate Jap's Funeral.

Hiko Moto, the Japanese laborer who was killed near Jalis last Saturday by a log rolling on him, was buried yesterday in the Jap cemetery here from the establishment of the Fresno Undertaking Company, and a number of Moto's fellow-countrymen were in attendance.

There are three little things which do more work than any other in the world, the bee and the ant and the mole. The bee and the ant are the most useful, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles. Dr. O. P. O'Connell, druggist, 1720 Mariposa street.

To Quiet Title.

The Fresno Flume and Irrigation Company yesterday brought suit against L. J. Church, as administrator of the estate of Edward Lloyd, deceased, to quiet title to the Confidence quartz claim in the State of California.

More opposition to the formation of the proposed Bowles school district has developed. The residents of Washington colony, from which it was intended to take territory for the new district, are also in arms against the loss of any of their district, and yesterday a petition was filed with County Superintendent Kirk. It contained fifty-six names.

Silver Creek and Panache Land and Water Company vs. W. J. Hayes et al.; contempt proceedings against W. J. Hayes continued one week.

In the drawing of lots for February 28, 1898, the following names were drawn and ordered to appear on day named: J. A. McClure, W. Plummer, Joseph Henderson, Charles S. Hayden, E. F. St. John, R. E. Meyer, J. J. Trotter, M. J. Hornum, H. H. Lickel, H. S. Guler, J. W. Martin, J. H. Kelley, W. P. Lyon, W. T. Wood, O. B. Traves, W. H. Folsom, Jackson Gordon, G. D. Garmon, J. A. Root, J. E. Sago, H. G. Drew, Steve McCullough, J. S. Heister and George O. Knight.

